NEW-YORK ELECTIONS .- [Official ] Prepared for The Non-York Tribune,

DELAWARE-[Official.]

VIRGINIA.

ome in as expected. Taylor carries the State.

over Cass, 14,913; over Cass and Van Buren

on Monday was as follows: for Briggs, 7,792; for

Governor: Reed, 7,792; Mills, 2,267, Cushman,

VERMONT .- The Legislature of Vermont ad-

surned without day, on Tuesday evening. A joint resolution was passed by the Legislature requiring a

Committee, to be appointed by the Governor, to report

a bill in the first week in the session for a general Rail-

RUM AND FLOGGING .- Mr. W. G. Haines Writes

taining signatures to his petition to Congress for the

banishment of Rum and Flogging from the U.S. Navy. He has obtained about 2,000 signatures there, generally of the most respectable and worthy citizens. He is

still prosecuting his enterprise.

A new Post Office has been established at

consideration of the state of an another the Continental Congress, on the declaration of beace. He clearly portrayed the depressed state of business, the involved condition of the finances, and the general feebleness and incapacity of the General Government—quite unable, as it was, to coerce the separate

States.
From the necessity of having a stronger Government

three more for Mr. FIELD.

ANTHRACITE COAL IN ONONDAGA COUNTY-

The Syracuse Star mentions the discovery of a bed of Anthracite near the town of Camillas, Onondaga Co.—in

COME FOR PAY.-We find the following copied

appearance precisely similar to the Pennsylvania pro

1.470; scattering, 23.

Phillips, 2,371; for Cushing, 1.160, scattering, 159. For Member of Congress: Winthrop, 7,726; for

Vote or Boston.-The official vote in this

WASHINGTON, Friday, Nov. 1

Taylor over Case, 521, over all, 443.

Total ....

## NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

## NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE CHILD OF THE SEA, AND OTHER POEMS: By Mrs. S. Anna Lewis, Author of 'Records of the Heart,' &c. &c. (Pp. 178.) G. P. Putnam, 155 Broadway.

Writing verses has become so common that sw persons of decent understanding and educaor driven away.) submits with as ill grace as you to a like infliction from another. Let the next Yankee Doodle. Everybody writes Who would be left to mend the fences and dig the a dispatch dated Richmond at so clock last even statoes if every one who aspires to literary fame | ing which says that the State is safe for Cass, but

-Mrs. Lewis has passed triumphantly the firs nile-stone on the highway to

cold get published, and could make a living by

that is, her first volume has sold out, and she has r inexperience is the only excuse for such marks of haste, for such feeble and faulty lines, as we frequently meet in 'The Child of the Sea.'

Ye Fowers! that rule the destinies of men, By one swift blow obliterate my pain!" amen long gazed on that extended corse

While sighs and sobs escaped his heart perfore But enough. 'The Child of the Sea,' though the You are constantly reminded in reading it of Byron's . Corsair, and the difference is rather in favor of Byron. Mrs. Lewis can write better, | road Act. when the spirit moves, and she is willing to bestow time enough on revision, as the following citations from the minor effusions which conclude

volume will show:

MY STUDY.

Thus is my World—my Angel-guarded Shrine,
Which I have made to suit my heart's great need,
When Sorrow dooms it overmuch to bleed;
Or, when aweary and athirst I pine
For genial showers, and sustenance divine;
When soft illusive Hopes my heart deceive,
And I would sit me down alone to grieve—
My mind to sad or studious mood resign.
Here oft upon the stream of Thought I lie,
Floating whichever way the waves are flowing—
Sometimes along the Banks of Childhood going,
Where all is bud, and bloom, and melody;
Or, wafted by some stronger current, glide Or, wafted by some stronger current, glide Where darker frowns the steeps, and deeper flow

the Tide.

HEART JOYS.

The Disappointments that did drape my Youth, And heavily upon my heart-strings lay:
The yellow Fennel that entwined my way,
Breathing upon my Soul the dews of ruth:
The many failings I have known of Truth,
And Love, and Friendship—gnawing cares,
Tells, tears, bereavements—inward aches of years
That teach me Life's realities, in south
All have not banished from my bosom Hope,
Nor drank the freshness of its youthful bloom—
There are some feelings Grief cannot entomb—
Joys that to common day beams never ope—
My spirit feeds on inborn blessedness, piness,
And till hath faith in Truth, and Love, and Hap-

THE BELEAGUERED HEART. I am looking down into my Heart— Into its deep—deep stream. Where, choking up its current, lie The ashes of Love's Dream.

Along the brightly blooming banks
With a solemn step and slow,
And visage drear—and gleaming spear,
Stride the Sentinels of Wo.

While from the troubled waters flow into my mental car, Like those sounds that oft, when half asicep And half awake, we hear—

The softest—saddest music that O'er mortal ear e'er stole Up from the Hearth stone of the Heart, Or, the Altars of the Soul,

Or, the Altars of the Soul.

Voices whose tones have long been hushed
Mid the rushing waves of Life—
All false, and fadeless yows of Love—
All jarring notes of Strife.—

I hear the mournful means of Joy-Hope, sobbing while she cheers— Like dow, descending from the leaf. The dropping of Love's tears. The heavy sighings of Despair.
As she folds her dusky wings.

he wild, impetuous gushings of A thousand secret springs. I am looking down into my Heart-

into its deep—deep stream.
Where, cheaing up its current, lie
The ashes of Love's Dream.

THE DEAD.
THE Dead—the Dead, sh, where are they '
What distant Planet do they tread '
What stars illume their blasfal way '
What Suns their light around them shed Do they look through the mystic veil, That hides them from our mortal eyes? And catch the Mourner's plaintive wall. That o'er their sepulchres doth rise?

Do they the bitter pinings know Or Friends that hold their memory dear— The many sighs—the tears that flow Because they dwell no longer here!

Ok if they do ! 't is meed enough For all the tears that we must shed— The chains of Woe we cannot do? Till we are numbered with the Dead! These lines evince ability to write well, while course preclades any excuse for writing otherwise. The author obeys no mercenary impulse, but we argue from this second effort a settled pur-Mae to achieve the most unequivocal success in be lofty and arduous vocation she has chosen.-Let ber shun flatterers, court solitude and study

wisk much and write little, being firmly resolved but not one line from her pen shall meet the pub-

## NEW-YORK DAILY TRIBUNE.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 18, 1848.

FRIDAY, November 17, 1848 AMERICAN ETHNOLOGICAL SOCIETY .- A conver ng, rigorous, and if pursued along with Pleasure, sation meeting of this distinguished Association of sa-Ewbank, Esq. Marshal S. Bidwell, Esq. John Inman-

> A NEW CATHOLIC CHURCH .- We learn from the Freeman's Journal that a very eligible and spacious tion is on Madison-avenue, corner of Twenty-seventh-

The hox system at the Post Office should be

broke out in the premises of Richard D Lettus, 123 Beekman at but was extinguished by the exertions

BOARD OF ASSISTANTS.—In the notice relative and shadowy, more thin and subtile like it williamsburgh ferry lease, it should have been stated Vast Titanic, inhuman Nature has got him a

pave Broadway between Vesey and Fulton ats. with his

UNITED STAIRS CIRCUIT COURT.-The Jury. the case of Thrall and others, Receivers of Bank of o, returned a verdict in favor of plaintiffs for \$31 011 55, being principal and interest gives no new facts. If the unheard of Counties

SMALL Pox.-We learn by Mr. Samuel Kip er California with companies A and F of the second Regiment, that in lat. 70 10, long 33 14, the Small Pos fficial returns from all the counties in the State ding officer, she sailed for old Point Comfort, which en, and the vote is for Taylor 182,439; Cass. port she reached on the 14th inst. 167,546; Van Buren, 11,018. Taylor's majority

RURGLARY .- Information was vesterday he Lower Police Court, that some daring thieve-cken into the house of Mr. Raymond Tysor righton, Staten Island, and stole a considerab

POLICE COURT.-Richard Kimble was taken into cus Sumner, 2,336; for Hallet, 1,460. For Lieutenant

WILLIAMSBURGH AFFAIRS

FROM CAPE GOOD HOPE -The Boston Journal

FROM CAPE GOOD HOPE.—The Boston Journal is indebted to a friend for Cape Town papers to Septemberland, and Geo. W. Gardner appointed Postmaster.

Warren County.—This county has been set down for Cass: but it has given Old Zack a majority of 257, and Reuben Well. (Whig.) is elected to the Assembly by a majority of 35.

[Albany Eve. Jour.]

The Boston Mercantile Association.—The Opening Lecture of this Institution was delivered on Tnesday night last, by Hon. Daniel Webster. The Boston Alias thus speaks of it:

Mr. Webster had selected for his subject. The Formation and Early History of the Federal Constitution, a subject upon which it is necessarily very difficult to interest a mixed audience, but which was treated by him with his usual ability. He began by speaking of the English Revolution in 1640.

Thesday night last, by Hon. PANIEL WERSTER. The Roston dilas thus speaks of it:

Mr. Webster had selected for his subject "The Formation and Early History of the Federal Constitution," a subject upon which it is necessarily very difficult to interest a mixed audience, but which was treated by him with his usual ability. He began by speaking of the relative success of the English Revolution in 1640 and our own Revolution of 1775, and then passed to a consideration of the state of affairs in this country under the Continental Congress, on the declaration of

THE MODE OF ELECTING THE PRESIDENT.—The THE MODE OF ELECTING THE PRESIDENT.—The Electors of President and Vice President will meet in the Capitols of their respective States on the first Wednesday of December next, being the the 5th day of the month, and will proceed to vote for President and Vice President, which vote will be duly recorded. Copies of the record will be made out and authenticated, and sent to Washington by a special messenger, there to be From the necessity of having a stronger Government and of raising a sufficient revenue, by means of an equal tartif of duties for all the States, to pay the expenses of the war, arose the present Government, with its threefold divisions of powers—Executive, Legisla tive, and Judicial. Mr. Webster then spoke of the difficulties attending its formation, growing out of the jealousy of the several States; and closed with a noble ealogy on its founders, and an embusiastic tribute to its admirable arrangement of privileges and restraints.

Mr. Janks T. Firkin delivered the Poem—announcing as his subject, "The Post of, Honor," It is commended very highly by the Roston papers and will prob-

sent to Washington by a special messenger, there to be difficulties attending its formation, growing out of the lealousy of the several States; and closed with a noble culcey on its founders, and an enthusiastic tribute to its admirable arrangement of privileges and restraints.

Mr. Janks T Fire, delivered the Poem—announcing as his subject, "The Post of Honor." It is commended very highly by the Roston papers and will probably be published soon. At the close of the performances, three cheers were given for Mr. Websters and three more for Mr. Fire. D.

Sent to Washington by a special messenger, there to be delivered to Congress.

On a day fixed for the purpose, the record of the votes will be opened in the presence of the two Houses, and the result declared. Gen. Taxlon will, as we know, be declared to be elected President and Mill. as we know, be declared to be elected President and Mill. as we know, be declared to these gentlemen, informing them of their election, and saking them to attend at Washington to take the oaths of office, and enter upon their duties.

The term of Mr. Polk will expire on the 4th of March, and that is the day fixed for the inauguration of the new President. But as the next 4th of March comes

March, and that is the day fixed for the inauguration of the new President. But as the next 4th of March comes on Sunday, the fixed fixed will not take place till Monday, the 5th. In 1821, on the election of Mr. Monore to his second term, the 4th of March came on Sunday, and the eath of office was administered on Monday the 5th.

NEW STEAMBOAT FOR SENECA LAKE—RAIL

NEW STEAMBOAT FOR SENECA LAKE—RAIL

deed, the Cempany have a contract to perform the trip in this time. In connection with this enterprise, there is another upon which its consummation depends. The Cheming Railroad, to run from the head of the Lake to a point near Elmirs, where it intersects the N. Y. & Eric Railroad, is already under contract, and is to be finished by the 1st of November, 1849. The Directors of the N. Y. and Eric Railroad have contracted for the use of this connecting link for ten years, on payment of eight per cent upon the cost of construction, with the privilege of another ten years at ten per cent. This secures to the stock holders of the Cheming road a good return for

Antiracile near the town of caminas, Onondage Co.—16 appearance precisely similar to the Pennsylvania production. The land upon which the coal has been discovered is about a mile and a haif south of the village, in a hilly though fertile section. Col. Bull, who is proprietor of the farm, and lives upon it, has long contended that coal existed in the vicinity, and uniformly gave as his reason for such bellef that he had frequently found lignite (a mineral substance which always forms the upper strate of coal-beds.) in large quantities on different parts of the farm and other pisces in the vicinity. This belief he has always maintained, notwithstanding the opinions of geologists were against him. Some few weeks since, it was resolved to put the Colonel's favorite theory to the test, and the result was that by digging some six or eight feet, a stratum of lignite was found, and farther to the depth of some fourteen feet, strats of pure Anthractic Coal appeared on all sides. Since that time, coal has been taken from the "mine" in considerable quantities, and some pieces, which have been brought to the village of Camillus, will weigh nearly or quite 100 pounds. To all appearance, thus far, the coal is as exhaustless as the earth in which it lies embedded, says the Star.

This discovery will prove very valuable to that section of the country—provided everything is just as stated, all which is yet to be seen.

with evident satisfaction into The Horald:

Who First Normanzed Gen. Taylor is certainly the President elect of the United States, it may be an interesting inquiry who first proposed his name for that high office! According to pur recollection, this distinction is indisputably due to James Gordon Bennett, of the Nas-Fork Horald, who brought out Gen. Taylor's name simultaneously with the receipt of the news of the first battle on the Rio Grande. Under these circumstances, the editor of The Horald searces to stand high at Court. A foreign mission would be a small reward for his services.

[Lancaster Intelligencer, Nov. 16.]

We give below several additional extracts from

Chaos and ancient Night, I come no spy With purpose to explore or to disturb The secrets of your realm but as my way Lies through your spacious empire up to lig-

Massachusetts. No clearing, no house. It did not look as if a solitary traveller had cut so much as ed, with its entire contents. They consisted of a large quantity of machinery, 200 barrels of camphene, alcoquantity of machinery, 200 barrels of camphene, alcoquantity of machinery together with all the books and palead in the southwest, forty miles long by ter wide like a gleaming silver platter at the end of the table. Chesuccook, eighteen long by three wide, without an island. Millinocket, on the south with its hundred islands, and a hundred others with its hundred islands; and a hundred others without a name; and mountains also, whose names for the most part, are known only to the Indians. The forest looked like a firm grass sward, and the effect of these lakes in its misst has been well compared by one who has since visited this same spot, to that of a "mirror broken into a thousand fragments, and wildly scattered over the grass, reflecting the full blaze of the sun." It was a large farm for somebody, when cleared.

THE SOUL OF THE WILDERNESS Perhaps I most fully realized that his was pri-meval, untamed and forever untamable Nature, or whatever else men call it, while coming down this part of the mountain. We were passing over "Burnt Lands," burnt by lightning, perchance, though they showed no recent marks of fire, hard-ly so much as a charred stump, but looked rather y so much as a charred stump, but looked rather take a natural pasture for the moose and deer, exceedingly wild and desolate, with occasional trips of timber crossing them, and low poplars pringing up, and patches of blueberries here and here. I found myself traversing them familiarly, there. I found myself traversing toom saminary, like some pasture run to waste, or partially re-claimed by man; but when I reflected what man, what brother or sister or kinsman of our race made it or claimed it, I expected the proprieter to rise up and dispute my passage. It is difficult to made it or claimed it. I expected the proprieter to rise up and dispute my passage. It is difficult to conceive of a region uninhabited by man. We habitually presume his presence and influence everywhere. And yet we have not seen pure Nature, unless we have seen her thus vast, and drear, and inhuman, though in the midst of cities. Nature was here something savage and awful, though beautiful. I looked with swe at the ground I trod on, to see what the Powers had made there, the form and fashion and material of ave heard, made out of Chaos and Old Ni ere was no man's garden, but the unhands obe. It was not lawn, nor pasture, nor mead, or woodland, nor lea, nor arable, nor waste land, was the fresh and natural surface of the planet it was the fresh and natural surface of the planet Earth, as it was made forever and ever—to be the dwelling of Man, we say—so Nature made it, and Man may see it if he can. Man was not to be associated with it. It was Matter, vast, terrific—not his Mother Earth that we have heard of, not for him to tread on, or be buried in—no, it were being too familiar even to let his bones lie there—the home this of Necessity and Fate. There was there felt the presence of a force not bound to be kind to Man. It was a place for heathenism and superstitious rites—to be inhabited by men nearer of kin to the rocks and to wild animals than we. We waiked over it with a certain awe, stopping from time to time to pick the biseberries which grew there and had a smart and spicy taste. Perchance where our wild pines stand, and leaves lie on their forest floor in Concord, there were once respers, and husbandmen planted grain; but here not even the surface had been scarred by man, but it was a specimen of what God saw fit to make this world. What is it to be admitted to a museum, to see a myriad of extends theirs. to be admitted to a museum, to see a myriad or particular things, compared with being shown ome star's surface, some hard matter in its home!

We take leave of Mr. THOREAU's narrative by moting its splendid conclusion—as fine a piece of urbymed poetry as we have ever read :

THE NEW WORLD.

What is most striking in the Maine wilderness What is most striking in the Maine wilderness is, the continuousness of the forest, with fewer open intervals or glades than you had imagined to be far the Uscept the few burnt lands, the narrow intervals is the continuousness of the forest, with fewer open intervals or glades than you had imagined.

ing since invented the steamboat or

Peophscot, is entangled amid its shipping and taken by foreign sailors in its harbor. Twelve miles in the rear, twelve miles of railroad, are niles in the rear, twelve miles of rails. From and the Indian Island, the home of nobscot tribe, and thence commence the batteau and the camee and the military road, and sixty miles above, the country is virtually unmapped and unexplored, and there still waves the virgin

The Barometer.

It has been already explained, that in the same are of the atmosphere the height of the mercury in state of the atmosphere the height of the mercury in the barometer will be different according to the elevation of the place in which the barometer is situated. Thus two barometers one near the level of the Hudson and the other on the heights of West Point, will differ by half an inch. I be latter being half an inch lower than the former. If the words, therefore, engraved upon the plates, are to be relied upon, similar changes of weather could never happen at these two situations. But what is even more absurd, such a scale would inform us that the weather at the top of a high building, such as Trinty Church, New York, must always be different from the weather in Wallest at its foot.

The variation in the altitude of the barometer in a siven place, together with the corresponding vicissitudes of the weather, have been regularly recorded for very long periods. It is only by the exact comparison of such results that any general rule can be found. The rules best established by such observations are far from being either general or certain. It is observed that the changes of weather are indicated, not by the actual hight of the mercury, but by its change of hight. One of the most general, though not absolutely invariable rules is, that when the mercury is very low, and therefore the atmosphere very light, high winds and atorism any be expected.

The following rules may generally be relied upon, at least to a certain extent.—

1. Generally the rising of the mercury indicates the approach of feur weather: the falling of it shows the approach of feur weather: the falling of it shows the approach of feur weather: the falling of it shows the approach of feur weather: the falling of it shows the approach of feur weather: the falling of it shows the approach of feur weather: the falling of it shows the approach of feur weather: the fall indicates that indicates frost. In frost its fall indicates that wand its rise indicates snow.

dicates froat. In frost its fall indicates thaw: and its rise indicates snow.

3. Whatever change of weather suddealy follows a change in the barometer may be expected to last but a short time. Thus, if fair weather follow immediately the rise of the mercury, there will be but very little of it; and in the same way, if foul weather follow the fall of mercury it will last but a short time.

4. If fair weather continue for several days, during which the mercury continually falls, a long succession of foul weather will probably ensue; and again, if foul weather continue for several days, while the mercury continually rises, a long succession of fair weather will probably succeed.

weather continues is now succession of fair weather will probably succeed.

5. A fluctuating and unsettled state in the mercurial column indicates changeable weather.

The domestic barometer would become a much more useful instrument if instead of the words usually engraved on the plate, a short list of the best established rules, such as the above accompanied it, which might be eliner engraved on the plate, or printed on a card, it would be right, however, to express the rules only with that degree of probability which observation of past phenomena has justified. There is no rule respecting these effects which will hold good with perfect certainty in every case.

[Dr. Lardner's Lectures.]

GEN. COOMBE'S LAST .- This veteran Whig tells

the following good one in a letter to a gentieman in this city

A plain eld countryman, an inhabitant of one of the interior Counties in Kentucky, presented himself at his district poll on the day of election. for the purpose of voting. When asked for whom he desired to vote, he replied. For old Zack Taylor and Philip Moore, he was to such candidate as Philip Moore, that it was Fillmore. "Well," said he, "sin't Philip and Phil the same name, and can't vote like a gentleman, instead of like a Loco-Foco?"

It is hardly necessary to add that those present found it necessary to adjourn to a tailor's shop to repair the damages sustained by their unmentionables.

[Alb. Eve. Jour.

MASSACHUSPTTS LEGISLATURE - Extra Servio

Massachuspitts Legislature.—Extra Sention.

—His Excellency the Governor has issued a Procise matten, dated this day, calling on the General Court to assemble at the State House, in Boston, on Thursday the 23d inst at 11 o'clock in the foremon, for the purpose of appointing the number of Electors of President, to which the Commonwealth is entitled. Circulars will forthwith be issued to each member of the two branches conveying this information.

The Governor and Council are now examining the official returns of the votes for President and Vice President of the United States, to be submitted to the Legislature on their assembling, at the extra fession on Thursday next.

Boston Transcript, 16th. A COMPLIMENT .- Dr. S. Briggs, who has been

for some time physician in the State-Prison at Auburn, was tendered the compilment of a dinner before his departure for Europe. A want of time, however, prevented his acceptance of the invitation.

THE THREE GIFTS.

Legends or Heitzary-By Mrs. Emma C. Embory shoes with silver buckles, a purple cloth cloak, a purse full of money, and a horse, and then giving

bing as if her heart would break. Tonyk stopped his horse to inquire into the cause of her distress and when she told him she had just buried he only son, who had been the support of her old age the tears stood in Tonyk's eyes. But Mylio, wh was waiting a few paces off cried out, in decision

Den't be fool enough to listen to the firs
whiner you meet the old woman only wants to

"He must be very tender, then," answered Myion for my part I don't find it so very cold.

Because you are protected by a good frieze
schet, and over that a cloth coat, and over that

which sleep in the hollow trees," answered the

e, and buy a coat to keep me warm when the

"Very well—I will buy that one," said Tonyk, throwing his fine purple cloak round the trembling boy, "Wrap your frozen limbs in this warm cloth, and when you say your prayers to night, thank

he rode in the face of a biting north-easter, yet scarcely had they emerged from the forest, when the wind fell, the mist cleared away, and the sun soon arrived at a more open country, and as they entered a green valley through which murmared a pleasant stream, they saw, by the water's edge, an old man, clad in miserable tatters, and bearing

ance.

What can we do for you, father! asked Tonyk, taking off his hat as he spoke, out of respect

exclaimed Myilo. "I would like to see what you can offer for them." Do you see this hollow acorn!" answered the old man. "It contains a spider, which spins a web

Mylio burst into a loud laugh. "Do you hea that, Tonyk!' said he did you ever know such a ool! I will wager my silver backles that you might find a pair of ass's heels in that old tellow's

"I will give you my horse, my good man, not for the grice you offer, but for charity's sake. Look upon him as your own, and thank Heaven, who has sent us to your assistance."

The old man uttered a thousand benedictions, and mounting the horse with the youth's assistance, galloped off into the woods. Mylio, who had been more incensed at each of Tonyk's gifts, now no longer attempted to conceal his indignation.

"Idiot." he exclaimed, "you have reduced yourself to a pretty condition by your folly. I dare say, you fancied that after you had stripped yourself of everything, I would share with you my gold, and my cloak and my horse; but you will find yourself mistaken. I hope the leason will do you good, and teach you more economy in future.

"I am willing to learn from all good lessons, brother," said Tonyk, mildy. "I have no idea of sharing your goods; so go your way, and be not disturbed about me: I will follow you.

Mylio made no reply: but orging his horse into a trot, was soon far in advance of Tonyk, who tollowed him at a distance.

WHOLE NO. 2371.

Office upon a time, there lived, in the province Leon, in Lower Brittany, a widow, who had They had studied so hard, that there

cave anybody more than their just due, and, in-leed, seldom did that without grumbling and chaf-ering. If any one offended him, he was sure to he was miserly and vindictive. But these differences had not yet shown themselves so strongly as to put the brothers at variance, and they set out upon their journey in fine spirits, delighted, as

The woman took the purse, with a thousand thanks, and as she pressed her withered lips to the young man's hand, she said.

My good youth since you have enriched me now for life, you will not certainly refuse to receive a gift from me in return. Within this wainst is a constant of the discount time. Take it and keep it.

and sting. Take it, and keep it against the time of need."
Tonyk took the nut, and thanking the old woman, as a gentleman should, went on his way.
The travelers soon arrived on the borders of

The cow has her stall, and the sheep has his fold, But for me there's no shelter. I'm cold, oh! I'm cold. Tonyk was ready to cry at the eight of

arain your purple cloak, but the boy is almost

maked.

Oh, he is used to it, he is only a poor peasant.

I can't bear to see him shiver, said Tonyk.

So, calling the little tellow to him, he asked what he was doing in the woods.

I am seeking for the beautiful dragon flies.

ou get them " asked Tonyk.
"When I get enough, I will sell them in th

"How many have you already found?"

Only one, said the child, holding up, as he poke, a little wicker-cage, in which was imprised a beautiful insect, with wings of blue and gold.

to the old man's years.

"Alas' my dear little gentleman, said the beggar, "you see my gray hairs and wrickled cheeks; I sm so old that my legs will no longer carry me, and I must die in this place, unless one of you will sell me your horse."
Sell our horses to an old bone-picker like you?

d man. "It contains a spider, which spins a web ronger than steel. Let me take one of your waes, and I will give you in exchange the spider

wooden shoes, if you were to pull them off."

"The poor man can offer no more than he has," replied Tonyk, softly. Then slighting from his horse, and advancing toward the old beggar, he

into a trot, was soon far in advance of Tonyk, who tollowed him at a distance.

Not a great way thence was a narrow passage, between two high mountains, whose heads were bidden in the clouds. This path was called the Pass of Peril, because of a terrible ogre, who dwelt on the top of the highest mountain, and lay in wait there for travelers, just as a sportsman would watch for game. He was a monstrous giant, without any legs, and stone-blind; but his cars were so fine, that he could hear the worms creeping in the earth. He was attended by two eagles, whom he had tamed, and he always sent them out after the prey whose approach he heard. eagles, whom he had tamed, and he always sent them out after the prey whose approach he heard. Therefore the people of the country were accustomed to traverse this pass with their shoes in their hands, scarcely daring to breathe, for fear of being seized by the terrible ogre. Mylio, however, who knew nothing of all this, trotted briskly into the narrow pass. But the tramp of his borse's feet woke the giant out of his alternoon's nap, and he called out, "Holloa' where are my graybounds! Up, singgards, and bring in that noisy fellow for my supper." The white and the red eagles instantly flew off, like two bullets out of a rifle. They plunged into the ravine, seized by the proper M. Wilson, Wilson, Burney, B. Gosart Kelly, Gosard, House G. Niag.

James G. Niag. James Replant. Accounted.

Rosert Kant, 2d Vice Frenchen. Casses Raser. Accounted.

Rosert Kant, 2d Vice Frenchen.

Rose

to his rescue. But long ere be could reach them, they were hidden among the clouds and darkness of that lofty mountain-top.

"I would move heaven and earth to save my brother," exclaimed the affectionate Tonyk, throwing himself upon the ground in despair.

"That would be making a great commotion for a very small matter," said a tiny little voice, apparently close heads him.

parently close beside him.
"Who speaks! where are you!" exclaimed

the startled youth.

"We are in your coat-pocket," answered the

Tonyk thrust his band in his pocket, and drew out the walnut, the scorn, and the wicker cage, is which were enclosed the three insects.

"Who will rescue Mylo!" asked Tonyk.

"We!—We!—We!" answered three dronin
voices, in as many different tones.

"What can you do, my poor little modelies!
said the youth, sadly.

said the youth, sadly.

Open our prisons, and you shall see."

Tonyk did as he was desired, and no sooner had he opened the acorn, than there issued from it a jet-black spider, whose body was studded with rubies, and who instantly commenced fastening to a tree a thread as brilliant and as strong as self backward and forward in such a manuer enable the spider to weave a step-laider long enough to reach the skies. Tonyk setting the wasp on the crown of his hat, began to ascend the to mount up so high in the clouds, he at last reached the top of the mountain. Here the wasp, flying before him guided him to the giant's abode, which was a great cave, as big as a church, scooped out of the solid rock. Here, in the center of the cavern, sat the old ogre. On the ground lay Mylio, with his arms and legs pinioned against his back, like a chickes just ready for the spit, while the giant, as he leaned over him, seemed to balance his body like the trunk of an enormous poplar swayed by the North wind. He was in high good humor, for Mylio had always been under the care of a good mother, and of course his flesh was firm. bacchanalian song, in tones that seemed to shake the mountain. The noise made by his own voice, and the deep attention he was bestowing upon the delicate morsels which were soon to be inserted into Mylo's soft skin, prevented him from hearing the approach of Tonyk and his three little as-sistants.

The eagles were both in the chi

was employed in stirring the fire while the other was winding up the turnspit. The red eagle, how-ever, spied Tonyk, and was darting toward him with extended talons, when the wasp thrust his diamond sting into both his voyes. The white eagle flew to the assistance of his comrade, but eagle flow to the assistance of his comrade, but mot with the same fate, and with a shrick of pain, they retreated to their corner. The old ogre, raising himself up when he heard the cries of his attendants, turned toward them, and received the attack of the wasp full in the face. He roared like a wild buil, and flung his arms sround like the sails of a great windmill, but his blindness prevented him from seizing the wasp, and the want of legs prevented him from running away from his unmerciful attacks. At length, half mad with pain, he three himself on his face to the ground. him. The pain they were suffering from their blinded eyes made them quite savage, and know-ing that the ogre's power was at an end for ever, they determined to avenge themselves for their former slavery. So they flew at him, beat him with their great wings, struck him with their sharp talons, and tore out such great pieces of his tesh with their bears, that there is a superior set of him but the bare bones rathing in the apier steel web. But scarcely had they gorged hemselves with their horrid meal when they ound they had been indulging in rather indigestible food for their bodies swelled to the size of xen and they died in great torment. As for Tonyk, he was overjoyed to see his prother yet undevoured; so, cutting asunder his conds, he led him out of that frightful cavern. On

bonds, he led him out of that frightful cavern. On the edge of the precipice, he found the wasp and the dragon-fly hardessed to the wicker-age, which was now trunsformed into a magnificent chariot. They politely requested the brothers to sent themselves in the new vehicle, and the apider mounted behind like a liveried footman. In this manner, they flew along like the wind, and accom-plished the rest of their journey without meeting any new adventures. The high roads of the air are usually kept in pretty good order; so they tray versed mountains and plains, hills and valleys, towns and villages with great rapidity, and soon found themselves near their uncle's chateau. The carriage then deacended toward the earth, and the travelers, alighting from it, were agreeably surprised to find their own herses waiting for them on the drawbridge. At Tonyk's saddle-bow, there hung his purse and his purple closk; but the purse, as now ten times as large and full as it had been, and his cloak was embroidered with diamonds and pearls.

The young men turned toward the carriage to inquire the meaning of all this, but the wasp, the dragon-fly, and the spider had all disappeared. In their stead they beheld three fairies, as boautiful as a May morning, and not more than three inches in hight. Mounting on the top of a hawthorn bush, which brought them nearly on a level with the youths, the ladies began to explain matters; but as they all talked at once, and each exerted her voice to the utmost, it was at first impossible to distinguish a word. By duit of persuasion and extreme courtesv. Tonyk finally induced them to speak in turn. He then learned that the old woman, the frozen child, and the beggar, were only disguises assumed by the three fairies to test the virtue of the young travelers. Tonyk had stood virtue of the young travelers. Tonyk had stood the trial so well, that beside receiving the reward originally designed for his charity, he was allowed to rescue his selfish brother from the fate he so richly deserved;—for to a generous nature, the greatest of all pleasures is to do good to others.—Tonyk thanked the ladies for their interest in his welfare, and promised better things in behalf of Mylio, who stood with downcast eyes and sheepish air, listening to the enumeration of his brother's virtues and his own demerits. Whether he ever really reformed is doubtful, for the selfish man has his idol always so close to him, that he can scarcely ever put aside his idolatry.

## GENERAL NOTICES.

M. Arago's Lectures on Astronomy. The Lectures of this celebrated Philosopher are published in a very neat form with numerous illustrations and sold at the low price of 25 cents. The contents are as follows: LECTURE I. General Laws of the Refraction and Re-fection of Light, Lenses: Telescopes, Structure of the Eye. II. History of Astronomy; The different signs of the Zodiac. III. Aspect of the Heavens; Motions of the Heavenly Rodies.

III...Aspect of the Heavens, Motions of the Flavesay Bodies.

IV. The Fixed Stars.

V. Distance of the Flanets. The Sun; Physical Constitution of the Sun; The Moon; Physical Constitution of the Moon.

VI. Mercury. Physical Constitution of Mercury. Venus. Appearances of Venus as the moves around the Sun; Physical Constitution of Venus; Superior Flanets, Mars; Physical Constitution of Mars; The four Telescopic Flanets.—Juno. Cerce, Falles and Venu.

VIII.. Jupiter and his Satellites: Physical Gossitiution of Jupiter; Saturn—his Ring and his Satellites: Herachel, or Uranua, and his Satellites.

VIII. Distances, Diameters, Volumes, &c. of the Flanets, Kepher's Laws; Universal Attraction; Of the Masses of the Flanets.

IX. Figure of the Earth; Dimensions of the Earth; The Earth's Motion; Diamai Rotation of the Earth; Annual motion of the Earth of the Earth and Moon.

IX. Figure of the Earth and Moon.
Earth's Motion; Diracal Rotation of the Earth, Annual motion of the Earth.
X. Inequalities of the Earth and Moon.
XI. Comets; Halley's and other Comets; Physical Constitution of Comets.
XII. Eclipses of the Moon; Eclipses of the Sun.
XIII. The Tides.
XIV. Determination of Latitude and Longitude.
XV. The Atmosphere; Of the Moon in the Horizon; The Harvest Moon.

XVI. The Seasons and the Days, The Earth's Tempera-

SAVINGS BANK, No. 5 Beekman-st.—Clinton Hall.

SAVINGS BANK,
No. 5 Bestman-st.—Ciliton Hall.

EF Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, from 5 to 8 o'clock, P. M.

The Institution for the Savings of Merchants' Glerks' and others, is open, as above, for the reception of deposite from all classes of persons. It is also open on Thursdays, from 3 to 5 o'clock, P. M. exclusively for females.

Since the opening of this Institution, on the ist of July, the amount and number of deposits received have been such as to render its immediate success a certainty.

The rate of interest to be paid on deposits, made during the first six months, will be determined next January, and there is no dought that the dividend will be equal to that of any other similar institution.

OFFICERS

Tonyk arrived at the entrance of the Pass of Peril, at the moment when the eagles had seized their prey. He saw his brother struggling in their talons, and uttering a load cry, he rushed forward talons, and uttering a load cry, he rushed forward talons.

Any Osser similar institution.

James G. Kirse, President.

Passers M. Werroom, let V. Prest. T. Session Kiner, Secretary.

Repair Kally, 2d Vice President. Capatra Saster, Accountant

James G. King, James Beybard,

Johns I. Palmer,

James Beybard,

James Beybard,

Johns I. Palmer,

Johns J. Politer,

Johns J. Politer,

Marshall O. Roberts

Marshall O. Roberts

W. H. Mary,

W. H. Mary,

Matthew Mary,

J. K. Herrick, All O.

Matthew Mary,

J. K. Herrick, all O.